SENATORS BESUME IN BARNEST THE STRUGGLE OVER THE FORCE BILL.

A Night Session Held to Convince Doubting Senators that the Old Methods Are No Longer Effective, and that a Gag Rule to Necessary to Pass the Bill-Only Two Republicant Vote with the Democrate to Adlowed at the Usual Mour-Now Mr. Ingalls Will Vote on the Pinal Passage of the Bill is a Matter of Speculation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the Senate to-day Mitchell (Rep., Ore.) introduced a bill to provide a temporary Government in Alaska. The bill defines the boundaries, excluding Indian lands, unless included by their consent, and provides for the appointment by the President of a Governor, Secretary of State, United States Attorney, and Marshal, as well as for the elec-tion of a Legislative Council of seven members and House of thirteen members, and for the creation of a Supreme Court, District and Probate Courts, and Justices of the Peace, and prescribes the method of legal procedure. The Legislature is to meet bi-annually, and a Delegate is to be elected to Congress with the same functions as other Territorial Delegates. Reservation of lands for public school purposes is

also provided for. Referred. On motion of Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.), Senate bill appropriating \$1,878,000 for the early completion of the work for the improvement of the nouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, and \$815,000 for the early completion of the canals and locks at the cascades of the Columbia Biver. Oregon, was taken from the calendar

On motion of Mr. Evarta (Rep., N. Y.). House bill for the loan to the Saratoga Monument Asseciation of certain bronze cannon captured from Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga was taken

from the calendar and passed.

At 2 o'clock the Vice-President laid before the Senate as the "unfinished business" the Elections bill. and Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.) addressed the Senate in opposition to it.

He yielded to Mr. Hoar, who sent to the

Clerk's desk and had road an article from the Anglo-Saron Churchman of Little Rock, Ark ... an organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The article was headed "Safety Without Rassality." and advocated the suffrage requirement of \$1,000 in property and the payment of 10 poll tax, the white people of the State having irrevocably made up their minds that the negroes of that State shall not rule. One statement in the article was that stuffing bal-

having irrevocably made up their minds that the negroes of that State shall not rule. One statement in the article was that stuffing ballot boxes and bulldozing negroes were making secundrels and rufflans of the sons of gentlemen; and another was that the plan hald down in the new Constitution of Mississippi the reading or intelligence test! was a transparent plees of humbing, and would not defeat the negro yote unless frault was practised.

Mr. Jones Dem. Ark.) said that the writer of the article (Mr. Carnochan) was not a Southern man, but that he went to Arkanasa a few years ago from Cincinnati. He was a truthful, well-meaning man, but had not been long enough on the ground to understand the matter, and therefore his opinion was worth no more than that of the Benator from Massachusetts or that of any other poorly informed man on the subject. (Laughter.) Without intending to state anything untrue, Mr. Carnochan had been misled and deceived, and had used hasty and intemperate expressions. He (Mr. Jones) donied that there was any effort in Arkansas to deprive negroes of their full rights of suffrage. He quoted from a speech made by Mr. Sherman Hoar of Massachusetts to the effect that nominations and elections in that State were purchased, and said that if apolitician could be mistaken in making such a charge a minister of the gospel might well be mistaken about political matters.

Mr. Berry (Dem. Ark.) asserted that if Mr. Carnochan intended by that sride to have the idea go abroad that any general system of fraud, buildozing or ballot-box stuffing existed in the State of Arkanasa, he stated an untruth. That gentleman was another instance to prove that when a minister of the Gospel dabbed in politics he spoiled the prescher and made a very poor politicisu. The facts which Mr. Carnochan stated were not true, and the remedy which he procosed was an absurdity, and one that consequences of the pending bill, it chafed him to hear Senators reciping newspaper articles that were not true in order to slander a whole inco

ing officer.

After this diversion, which had occupied over an hour, Mr. Pasco proceeded with his speech. He argued that the application of the bill, if it became a law would not be confined to any one section of the country. The chief supervisor would find his way to the front wherever he could procure signatures to the petition provided for. Wherever the party in power would require the aid at elections of a dictator, armed with money and supplied with force, the dictator would appear. How convenient would such an agency have been in November the dictator would appear. How convenient would such an agency have been in November last, when the removal of a few hundred voters at various points might have reversed, the majority and prevented the election of some wicked Democrate. He gave notice of an amendment which he would offer to punish bribery by the rayment of money, or by the promise of procuring employment for voters, and to runish the use of pay surelopes intended to initione workingmen. He yielded to Mr. Honr, who also gave notice of amendments which he proposed to offer to the bill, the offeet of them being to give to the Judge only the rower to determine whether Federal supervision of an election is necessary, and to give to the accounting officers of the Trensury the power to audit the accounts of supervisors as in other cases.

Mr. Pasco then yielded to Mr. Honr, who reported back the Fortification bill with amendments, and gave notice that he would at as early a day as possible make he would at as early a day as possible make he would at as early a day as possible maked to Mr. Wolcott Mr. Pasco again at 6:10 yielded to Mr. Wolcott

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Mr. Pasco then yielded to Mr. Honr, who reported back the Fortifi-ation bill with amendments, and gave notice that he would at as early a day as possible ask the Senate to consider it.

Mr. Pasco again at 6:10 yielded to Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) who moved an adournment.

Mr. Presilien. Ms., demanded the yeas and nays, and the result of the vote was yeas, 27; nays, 32. Messrs, Stewart and Wolcott being the only Republicans voting aye. Mr. Washburn, who vated on Wednesday night against taking up the Elections bill, rejoined his rarty colleagues and voted no, as did Mr. Flumb, who was absent when the vote was taken on Wednesday night against taking up the Elections bill, rejoined his rarty colleagues and voted no, as did Mr. Flumb, who was absent when the vote was taken on the same of the objection of the same of the objections of the same of the objections made against the bill by Mr. Wolcott, particularly as to at stirring up civil strife and as to the injurious effect it would have on the colored people of the South. He said that his public dorser would soon close foreor. During its long en thunance he had never sought office, and had accepted it only when his people alled upon him to serve them. In appealing now to the sentiment of fraternity, to the courtes and to the attribilism of Senators, not to force this bill until at least the people could render their deliberate verdict upon it, he felt that he was discharging, if the last, the highest public duty which he owed to his State and to his ecunity. Jappiause from the galleries and from the Bemogratic Senators.

Mr. Divon (Rep., R. I.) spoke in favor of the bill. He said that the people did not desire a Force bil, but a bill that would be enforced for the good of the whole country, in order that the declared result of any election should be the voice of the nation.

— me discussion then arose as to the proper in paging and numbering, thus turning the benute, as Mr. Vest said, into a state of "inexerical to the st

debatable.

EAfter much confusion the vote was taken, and the appeal was laid on the table—yeas, SI: nays, 15.

The question was then taken on Mr. Hoar's motion to lay Mr. Butler's amendment on the table (that the supervisers, canvasers, and all section officers shall be regarded as ministe-

rial and not as judicial officers), and it was agreed to—year, 30; nays, 20.
Mr. Teller (Ren., Col.) said that, as he was paired, he had not voted on the last motion, but he was not in favor of giving judicial power to those officials.

The amendment offered by Mr. Panibase.

paired, he had not voted on the last motion, but he was not in favor of giving judicial power to those officials.

The amendment offered by Mr. Faulkner (Dem. W. Vs.) was stated by the Vice-President to be the next question in order. It is a substitute for section 1s, and provides for the appointment by the court of a Board of three persons in a Congress district to be known as the United States Board of Canvassers.

Mr. Faulkner advocated his amendment and condamned the action of Republican Senators in stilling discussion by moving to lay amendments on the table.

Midnight.—Mr. Faulkner is still addressing the Senate, and has been now speaking about an hour. He seems good for several hours yet. There are not more than a dozen Senators on each side of the chamber, but there are large reserves in the cloak rooms and committee rooms ready to meet any shade of the question that may present itself.

The prospect is that the session will continue through the night and perhaps all day to morrow. Mr. Pasco, a short time ago, directed the attention of the Chair to the absence of a querum. and as the call is made Senators troop into the chamber and prove that there are a few more present than are peeded to censtitute a quorum.

The Sijuntion to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- It was the understanding on the Republican side of the Senate to-night, when the motion made by MraWolcott to adjourn was defeated, that the extension of the session would not result in any measurable advancement of the Elections bill. The real purpose was to convince the few con-servative Republican Senators that the old method of passing a measure obnoxious to the minority by sheer physical endurance is no

longer effective.

The majority feel that after abort practice in The majority feel that after short practice in the tactics tried to-day the few Senators who have retained their belief in the old methods will consent to support the proposed closure rule. This measure is on the calendar, and it can be taken up at a moment's notice by an affirmative vote, and it is rumored that the effort may be made to-merrow. But there are several obstacles to the enactment of the rule. In the first place some way must be found to limit the debate upon it. Otherwise that debate may be as absorbent of time as the debate on the Elections bill, which it is mainly intended to cut short.

the Elections bill, which it is mainly intended to out short.

In the second place there arises the question of the ability of the Republicans (supposing they can maintain their majority) to secure a quorum; for they fear that the Demecrats, as a last resort, may refuse to vote in the attempt to break a quorum. There are six Republican Senstors absent from the city, each looking after the selection of himself or his colleague, and it is improbable that they could return before the middle of next week at least, the time that the Legislatures choose Senstors, although it is possible that Senstors Chandler and Blair could be induced to return in shorter time.

though it is possible that Senators Chandler and Blair could be induced to return in shorter time.

The Republicans were much encouraged tonight by the action of Senator Washburn in votingswith them against adjournment, and they feel that, although he may eventually vote against the bill, he will still vote and thus help to make up the quorum. Senator Ingalis's position is the subject of much speculation among them. He refrained from voting on Wednesday night to take up the Elections bill, and tonight he was not present when the first motion to adjourn was deleated. One Republican Senator said that Mr. Ingalis is in sympathy with the objects of the bill, as accemed apparent from the opening sentences of his speech on Wednesday, but just how he will vote upon the measure or its supporting propositions is a mater of a cemmend actory nature was made by the Republican Senators upon the conduct of Senator Teller. He has heretofore been in opposition to the bill, but on the vote on tabling Senator Butler's amendment late in the evening, he announced that he was paired with Senator Berry of Arkansas. As Senator Berry is a pronounced opponent of the fill some significance was attached to Senator Teller's pair.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.), from the Silver Pool Committee, reported a resolution giving that committee leave to sit during the sessions of the House and granting it power to conduct deemed de trable. Adopted.

the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. which was agreed to, and the House accordingly went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Allen of Michigan in the chair) on that bill. Mr. Rogers (Dem., Ark.), after paying his re-

spects to parliamentary law as recognized by the Speaker, appealed to the Republican majority not to ask once more the distinguished Speaker to assume any further responsibility in regard to the silver question. When, in the history of the country, had a Speaker ever met the demands of his party more bravely or more courageously than had the present

the demands of his party more bravely or more courageously than had the present Speaker—or more disastrously? Had it come to this, that after the Speaker had suffered the terrible pecalty resulting from the responsibility thrust upon him by party caucus, that his party would ask him to make still further sacrifices? He (Mr. Rogers) submitted to gentlemen on the other side that if there was further responsibility to be borne on this silver question, it should be borne by a gentleman at the other end of the avenue, and by those who openly and boildly denounced free silver.

Mr. Shively (Dem., Ind.) spoke in opposition to the Shipping bill, which he characterized as being in the line of a discordant, corrupt, and suicidal policy. It was but a legal grand larceny of the public revenue. What right had gentlemen to ask gratuities in the name of our nearthant marine in the face of the barbarous provisions of our navigation laws?

Mr. Langston (Rep., Va.) made a speech in support of the Elections bill. When that bill was laid aside in the senate in favor of the Financial bill, a man said to him: "Your cause has been sold for thirty pleces of silver." But he suswered. "Not so," because he knew that we lived in the midst of schools and churches and Christianity. Black as the men of his race were, there were no men who could go shead of them in devotion to their country, to its fee institutions. Gen. Androw Jackson, in his address to his troops, referred to the negroes as "fellow citizens." and taught them that this was their home; and, in the name of Jackson, he Hangston! declared, in this sacred place, that they were here to stay. They would never go away. He gave his Democratic friends warning that they might oppress as much as they would, the negroe would swill remain. Abuse them as they would, the negroes would be 5,000, and still multiplying. Laughter.] In conclusion, he made an earnest append for the passing of the Elections bill, and was heartly appaided by the kepublicans.

The bill was then read by paragraphs fo

be for the consideration of private pension bills.

At adjournment the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was no further advanced than ever, and the House is still on the first paragraph. A Democratic member of the Appropriations Committee said to-day that no business would be transacted while the Elections bill was rending, and that perhaps the Republicans might have to consider how they would like an extra session of Congress.

The House at the evening session passed seventy private pension bills, including one granting a pension of \$50 a month to Gen. Franz Sigel: one granting a pension of \$100 a month to Gen. Islaed Quimb yof Rochester, one increasing to \$100 a month the pension of Joseph J. Bartlett of New York, and one granting a pension of \$100 a month to Gen. N. P. Banks. The passage of the latter bill was greeted with general applause on both sides of the House. The calendar having been cleared of bills unobjected to the House adjourned.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Mappening In and Out of the Hulls of Congress.

Washington, Jan. 18.—A weather-beaten little man was at the Capitol to-day. Nobody noticed him, and yet he is just now an international issue. The man was Capt. G. R. Terry. the seizure of whose vessel in the Behring Sea has been made the occasion for filing a writ of prohibition in the Supreme Court of the United States in behalf of the British Government. Capt. Terry has been following the sea for a quarter of a century, and the sandy beard on his tanned face is sprinkled with white, as though it had caught and held some of the foam of many a wave. Capt, Terry left his far-off home in Victoria. B. C. a week ago last Monday in response to a telegram from the British Minister here, saying that his presence was needed in Washington. Six days later, after scambling out of one train into another in a hurried trip across the continent, he reached New York, and, on Monday morning last, he set foot for the first time in his life in this city. A few hours afterward the this city. A few hours afterward the counsel for the British Government were making their motion in the Supreme Court. If the Attorney-General had suggested that it was Beceisary that the Captain of the vessel should be present. Capt. Terry would have been produced with dramatic celerity. As he was not called for, and as the British counsel did not make his presence known. Capt. Terry has kept himself sectuded is one of the most prominent hotels of the dity ever since. He

will not go home until it is certain that his attendance here is no longer necessary.

"The Behring Sea." said Capt Terry. "is 700 miles wide at its parrowest point and 1.200 miles at its yelest. It is about 1.000 miles from its most northern to its most southern point. If the United States undertakes to keep out sealers from that sea it will have to have at least fifty culters up there. Up to the present it has never had more than two, a number which bears the same relation to the necessities of the case as if you were to place one policeman to every five miles square of city territory. It is an easy thing to catch seals in the Behring Sea. Not only is its vast extent a safeguard against detection, but the seals for half of the summer time enveloped in fogs, under the cover of which the sealing can be done. The only trouble is," said the Captain, with a little laugh, "that we have to fire a big gup when it is fogsy to bring the small bonts back to the schooner, and big guns are heard for some distance.

"Did you do any sealing last summer?"

"Yes, I went up there and came back to Northeast harbor with a lot of skins that were to be carried to Victoria and there shipped by rall across to Montreal. We had so many skins that there were more than the steamer that came for them could carry, and so a schooner had to be hired to take the rest. This steamer that came up brought us the news that there were to be ensures, and so we went on back to the sea. We passed right by the revenue cutter, but we were and disturbed.

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the revenue cutter, but we were and disturbed.

Capt. Terry differs emphatically from the
Treasury agents and the State Department's
asertion that the seals are decreasing. He
says that instead of decreasing they are increasing. He saw more seals last summer
than he had ever seen before in the northern
Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea. He also makes
another very interesting statement. He says
that the seals, when returning to the rockeries,
are, in the case of the females, laden with
young. If those female seals are allowed to
enter Behring Sea and deliver their young, the
perpetuation of the race is secured. If,
however, the United States forbid the killing
of seals in Behring Sea, the sealing vessels
would simply take a position at the outer entrance to the sea, by the Aleutian islands, and
kill the animals thus destroying old and young
together. In other words, to kill seals in the
North Pacific Ocean, where there is no nossible
question of restriction, means the destruction
of the species, while the killing of seals in
Behring Sea, after the period of maternity has
peased, means the perpetuation of the species.
Oant, Terry says that the seals are found in
schools of about thity, and only two or rarely
three can be killed before the rest escape. At
this rate, he says, the seals can never be exterminated.

The Fortification bill as reported to the Senate this afternoon carries an aggregate appropriation of \$3,800,435. a reduction of \$432,500 in the total as it passed the House. The estimates on which the bill was based aggregate \$7484.328. The changes made in the bill by the Senate Committee were as follows: The emission of the sappropriations for artesian wells at Fort Monroe: (or improvements of the torpedo station at Jerba Buena Island, Cal., and \$100-000 for carriages for steel breech-loading sea coast guns. Reductions were made in the following items: For torpedo and harbor defence from \$100,000 to \$50,000; casements and galleries for submarine mines from \$100,000 to \$50,000; gun and mortar batteries for Boston. New York. San Francisco. Hambton Roads, and Washington from \$1,000,000 to \$750,000; cil-tempered steel for heavy calibre guns from \$1,000,000 to \$300,000; South wing, Watervillet gun factory, from \$248,448 to \$148,743; plant for proposed south wing, 2489,000. The only increase made by the committee is raising from \$100,000 to \$200,000 for experiments by the Fortification Board. A new item was added, as follows: passed the House. The estimates on For breech-loading rided sea coast mortars, cast-fron noncied, with steel, 12 inch calibre, \$M(0.00); provided the contracts may be made for not more than one-half the increase herein provided for, to be constructed on the Pacinic ceast, at the discretion of the Secretary of

War.

The second section of the bill of last year authorizing the Secretary to purchase guns of 8, 10, and 12 inch calibres, and authorizing an expenditure of \$3,775,000 for that purpose which is shown to be inadequate as the results of the recent proposals), has been modified by the committee by increasing the authorized expenditure to \$4,250,000, and by the addition of a provision reserving \$50,000 for powder, projectiles, and casts, and another provision authorizing the Secretary to provide for a less number than 100 guns.

The House Naval Affairs Committee to-day unanimously agreed to report favorably a bill to increase the strongth and efficiency of the Marine Band. It is proposed that hereafter the band shall consist of a musical director, with the pay, rank, and emoluments of a Second Lieutenant of marines; one assistant director, at \$75 per mouth and the allowance of a sergeant-major of marines; thirty first-class musicians, at \$60 per mouth and allowances; thirty at \$50 per mouth and allowances, and ten apprentices, with the pay of a private of marines. The bill has the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, and its passage is warmly recommended by many well-known persons.

In a letter Director Souss says the members of the band are very poorly paid, receiving only from \$13 to \$38 a month, while private bands, theatfloat, and other musical organizations pay their men from \$60 up to \$200 and morea month. He says it is extremely difficult to secure good musicians, and that those who do accept places take them with the distinct purpose in view of remaining only long enough to make a reputation on which to secure good positions elsowhere. Marine Band. It is proposed that hereafter

held a preliminary session this morning to arrange a plan of procedure. The session was range a plan of procedure. The session was secret, but future meetings will be with open doors. The resolution under which the committee is acting and the newspaper publications which were made the basis of the resolution were read over and discussed. The committee adjourned after directing subpenss to laste for Mesers, Stevens and Apperson, the two Washington correspondents of the St. Louis Globe-Iremocrat, which paper made the original charge.

Dr. Egleston of Columbia College, delegate from the American Society of Civil Engineers. called on Senator Evarts and Representative Flower to-day and presented the memorial of the society orging legislation by Congress to legalize the adoption of standard time throughout the United States. Later in the day a bill for this purpose was introduced in Congress. A number of other scientific bodies will send in resolutions organic action by Congress. It is desired to secure the action of Congress. It is desired to secure the action of Congress in order that it may form the basis of similar action by European Governments and the adoption of a standard division of time throughout the world. At an international congress held in this country in 1884 a standard division of time was considered, and for diplomatic reasons the Governments represented desire the United States to take the initiative.

Air. Flower's bill provides that time throughout the United States shall be reckoned in accordance with the bour meridian system; that the orime meridian recommended by the Washington international Conference of 1884 shall be the initial standard for reckoning time, and that the meridians which are a multiple of 15 degrees from the prime meridian shall be the sub-standards by which the local reckoning of time shall be regulated. The commencement of the day and the notation of the hours on the prime meridian as follows: In the time section where the reckoning of the Eurited States shall differ from the commencement of the civil day and the notation of the hours on the prime meridian as follows: In the time section where the reckoning of time shall be reckoning of the six of the constituted authorities of the six nours behind. The time sections embrace the country on each side of and contiguous to the sub-standard meridians, but the constituted authorities of any State, city, town, or village may adopt such such and in No. 29 eight hours behind. The time sections embrace the country on each side of and contiguous to the sub-standard meridians, but the constituted authorities of any State, city town, or village may adopt such as shall seem to them most consensua Flower to-day and presented the memorial of the society urging legislation by Congress to

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Windom, owing to the death of their grandchild, which occurred on Tuesday last, from congestion of the brain, have recalled their invitations to a dinner which was to have been given to-night to the President and Cabinet.

Mr. Gozo Tateno, the new Japanese Minister, was presented to the President by the Secre-tary of State this morning, with an observance of the ceremonies usual upon such occasions.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day agreed to report favorably a bill granting a pension of \$100 per month to the Hom. Nathquiel P. Banks of Massachquetts. Mr. Banks is a present a member of the House of Representatives, of which he was Speaker a number of years age. The committee also agreed to report a bill granting a peusion of \$100 per month to the Hon. Josenh C. Bartlett, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.

While it is impossible to obtain an authoritative statement from the President in regard to the Senate Silver bill, it is intimated by men who have conversed with him on the subject that he is very much dissatisfied with the measure in its present shape, and that he will certainly veto it unless it saderques a material modification before it is submitted to him for action. He is in entire accord with secretary Windom on the subject, and the latter's opposition to the free columns of silver is a matter of record.

A. M. - S + 45, 100 Fourth avenue, Charles Rump's liquer store, damage 215.

**Marie of James street damage slight; 6:55, 13

West 130th street, John Simpson's damage Sid.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

PROPOSALS SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE UNITED STATES.

The Dominion Cabinet Divided on the Question-The Mome Government in Payor of the Improvement of Trade. OTTAWA, Jan. 16 .- After the repeated and unsuccessful efforts which have been made by the Canadian Government to secure recipro-cal trade relations with the United States, Sir John Macdonaid has refused to make any fur-ther advance in that direction, or, as he says, to go down on his hands and knees to the authorities at Washington begging for reciprocity. In the mean time the Liberal leaders in Parliament have continued to urge proposals for extending commercial relations between Canada and the republic, which the Conservatives have all along contended the United States

would reject. The proposal which now comes with Canada has therefore placed the Govern-ment in an awkward position in the eyes of the The Bux correspondent learns from efficial sources that the Dominion Government have deferred the calling together of Parliament some definite proposition before the House and explain to the country, if possible. why they have not moved in the direction of reciprocity before. The members of the Cabinet, however, as recent events have shown, are not a unit on this question. Indeed, several members will have to change their views materially or realen their seats before to Parliament the adoption of a policy having tercourse with the United States. Minister of

tercourse with the United States. Minister of Agriculture Carling says that Canada is well enough off as she is. Minister of Customs Bowell and Minister of Marine Tupper strongly advocate a measure of reciprocity in natural products only.

On the other hand, Mr. Colby believes that the Canadian farmers would be ruined by any legislation that would remove the restrictions upon agricultural produce entering Canada from the United States. Secretary of State Chapleau advocates unrestricted commercial intercourse.

upon agricultural produce entering Cahada
from the United States. Secretary of State
Chaplesu advocates unrestricted commercial
intercourse.

Bir John Maedonald said to-day that Canada
had for years given to the United States proof
of her desire to enter into a reciprocal trade
arrangement by keeping on the statute book a
clause by which animals of all kinds, hay, straw,
vegetables, certain cereals, sait, fish, poultry, lumber, and many other articles may be
imported into Canada from the United States
Iree of duty, or at a lower rate of duty than is
at the time being in force, when the United
States have intimated their intention of admitting these products into the United States
upon the same terms.

A member of the Cabinet speaking of the
rumor that the British Government had been
urging the Government of Canada to settile the matters in dispute between Canada
and the United States upon a basis of
commercial reciprocity, said to-day that
Great Britain had not unduly urged the
Dominion Government to such action, but he
admitted that the British Government desired
that Canada should obtain, if possible, without
sacrificing her own interest, freer commercial
intercourse with the United States, as the
necessity of the country might demand.

In regard to the proposal which the Dominion
Government state that they have received
from Washington, it is said to-night that it is
in the direction of full reciprocity and is in no
way in accord with the views of Sir John
Macdonald, who is not disposed to go
beyond the limit of natural products.

In transmitting the proposal received
from Washington to England for the information of Lord Salisbury the Dominion Government have reported against any reciprocal
measure that would open the Canadian market
to American manufacturers, in competition
with goods of Canadian production.

measure that would open the Canadian market to American manufacturers, in competition with goods of Canadian production.

A member of the Cabinet stated yesterday that the British Government was being approached with a view to the consolidation of the British North American colonies into a federation for commercial purposes, without conflicting with the most favored nation clauses of existing treaties. The proposal embraces the suggestion that Great British shall give to Canada the hegemony of her British North American colonies, exclusive of Newfoundiand, thus centralizing the general management and direction of rublic affairs in Ottawa, in place of the Colonial Office at London having to deal directly with each colony.

ALBANY NOTES.

The testimony in the Saratoga Assembly tains a pointer for those whose political vision is affected by Mugwumpia. They cannot see how Gov. Hill could have more votes than the Presidential candidate without justifying their ever-ready suspicions of treachery. The pointer to correct their misapprehensions in this particular is found in the evidence of Henry A. Mann. a hard-headed Saratoga Republican. who has been in the party since its formation. He said that he sometimes voted for Democrats, however, and, in answer to a question from counsel, said he had voted for Gov. Hill.

Albany is enjoying a real old-fashioned winter. Everything is on runners, even to the bables' perambulators. Of course some of the high-priced bables have cutters to use when the little carriages are not available. But all are not so well fixed. It is a very roor baby, though, that cannot have runners for his daily airing instead of wheels.

The deadly bob sled has not yet been re-The deadly bob sled has not yet been restored to favor by the return of winter weather. The only reminders of the days when the bobs possessed the town are the few and little ones that the youncer boys have on the small hills. They are but feeble imitations of the champions of a few winters ago. The Brocklyn Bridge, a forty footer, was the biggest bob, and the "Snail," which comfortably carried twenty-live passengers, was the fastest. It was very dangerous sport, this bob-sleiding, although the hill streats were carefully policed and traffic regulated to suit the men, women, and children who made a scientific business of sliding down hill. Not leas than half a hundred maimed and crippled reminders of the days when the bobs ruled the city may yet be seen in its streets. And more than one grave in the neighboring cemoteries is occupied by a victim of the dangers of the sport.

the heighboring cemoteries is occupied by a victim of the dangers of the sport.

Tobogganing which flourished at the same time has outlasted the much more hazardous, though scarcely more speedy sliding. But even this lascinating form of winter amnesment is not so strong in its hold on young and old as it was three and four years ago. There are two good slides open in Albany this winter. That of the Ridgewood Athletic Club is the longer and faster. The travel down one of its four shutes with a steel-shod toboggan is to learn the exhibitantion that one fancies the swiftest birds of the air must feel when on the wing. This, with the heauties of the scene, the bracing air, the red-cheeked bright-eyed, and charming girls; the variegated solors of the costumes, the accessories of light laughter and lovliness, make an evening at the alide something to be remembered.

laughter and lovliness, make an evening at the slide something to be remembered.

George T. Smith, a clever young newspaper man from the Buffalo Courier, is the new Speaker's clerk. He lids fair to be very useful to Speaker Sheehan. In the matter of correspondence the duties of the clerk will never be more onerous than during the work of organizing the Assembly and while the committees are unannounced. The work and responsibilities of the Speaker's clerk have been greatly changed by the new rules. The abolishing of the Committee of the Whole was one of the chief changes in this particular. The Speaker always had his clerk sit with the member he put in the chair to keep him straight on rulings. This is no longer necessary, and Mr. Smith's lack of legislative experience will not militate against his usefulness.

Many of the old members were surprised to see the Hon. Timothy Dry Dollar Sullivan follow the glance of young Mr. Farquhar and select a back seats to that there might be more chance of their getting seats together should the latter's name be long in coming out. Tim seems to have taken quite a fancy to the wealthy young representative of the adjoining district. And his own sturdy character seems to have make a puice a fancy to the would not appear to have much in common with in habits of thought or mode of life. He deen't seem to thisk nuchol of senator Stewart, however. Last winter he explained his acquirement of a sevele cold by saying that he had to take of it is not in coming up in the elevator with "Lissy."

had to take off his hat in coming up in the elevator with "Lissy."

The friend-hip of an old member, particularly of one as well informed on all sorts of Albany matters as Tim is, is of very great value to a new member. The more honest he is the more likely the novice is to be deceived in the honesty of others. And he might as well, for the purposes of the record, have sold himself as to have been delivered without his own knowledge. The old members seldom take part in the befooling of a would-be honest new man. Even the roughest riders in the Black Horse troop respect good intentions. One of them saved honest John Connelly a record one day from this feeling. It was a "nay" bill, but John did not know it. He suprosed it to be all right and votes "are." One of the free-booters who knew that his vote and others in favor of the measure were reald for and that suspicion would attach to all supporters of it. leaned over and whispered. "You don't wast to vote for that," Mr. Connelly changed his vote and saved his record.

Scrofula

Pervades the whole human family. Pimples, bells, and sther small eruptions are as certainly entired by scree-nia as the dreadful running series, swellings in the neek, da,, and about be curred as soon as possible.

Yes can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a positive remedy for every form of serofuls, sall rhouss, and all other humors. It eradicates every impurity and vital-ies and enrishes the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. SI; six for S5. Propared only by C. I. HGOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

CRACK TROOPERS ON THE TANBARK. Skilful Evolutions of the Cavalrymen-Eddle Gould Unhorsed,

Troop A gave its first "at home" last night in Dickel's Riding Academy, and hundreds of pretty girls who watched the crack cavalrymen go through their drill, wrestle on horseback. and whack each other soundly with sapres. declared that it was better than a circus. From a military standpoint it showed that the kid-gloved young men who are members of the troop have put in some hard work and achieved very creditable results.

Troop A is the only cavalry organization in the New York State National Guard, and it has been regarded as a somewhat doubtful experiment. Capt. Roe, through whose influence the troop was mustered into the Na-tional Guard, is a West Pointer, and every inch a cavalry officer.

Recently the troop has fitted up new quarters in the building next to Dickel's Riding Academy, and last night they gave their first public exhibition drill in the academy and a eception in the troop armory. One thousand invitations were sent out, and nearly all the prominent officers in the Guard were present and in uniform. There were Adjt.-Gen. Porter, Major McLean

of the Old Guard, Lieut.-Col. G. M. Smith, Adjt Murphy, Gen. Barber, Gen. G. M. Dodge. Major Pryor, Lieut.-Col. Harding, Lieut.-Col. Leonard, Major Downes, Lieut. Gilmore, U. S. A., Col. Story, Col. Camp. Gen. F. P. Earle, Col. Scott, all of the staff Capt. Offlup of the Signal Corps, Gen. Robbins Commodere C. C. Reed, U. S. N.; Admiral

troopers, but everyone who knew a horse pistol from a sabre knew that it had been sounded when the band moved off the tanbark and the bugier came out and sounded the as-

A moment later a line of blue-coated ama-A moment later a line of blue-coated amateur cavalrymen in fatigue uniforms marched out by twos, with their long sabres clanking against their boots. They awaggered just a bit, and in their holsters were Colt's revolvers that were not loaded. Sergeant Major Badgley formed them in single line on the east side of the tanbark and called the roll. Forty-four men answered present, formed fours, and marched back to the stables for their horses.

The troopers led out the horses and took their position in line according to count. Capt. Roe, mounted on a prancing black horse with handsome trappings, then took command, and on either side of him were Lieutz J. B. Bridgman and H. H. Balch.

The cavalry sabres were hung on the sad-

on either side of him were mouse. It is man and H. H. Baich.

The cavairy sabres were hung on the saddles, and when the command "mount" was given forty-four men swung on their horses with a precision that brought out the first round of appliance. Mancuvres in rapid succession followed. The horses worked well, and there was rapid riding by twos and fours, forming fours on a gallop, and many other movements that were well executed. This was the regular routine of the exhibition, however.

bark and marched around the ring beside the mounted men.

At the command they sprang up behind the saddles, and the horses went at a reckless gallop around the ring, carrying a double burden, some of the horses tried to go on a strike, and the mon who were sitting behind the saddles looked a little seasiek, but they clung on. Two or three men failed to mount when the signal was given, and they had a scramble half way round the ring before they succeeded in getting a seat.

some of the horses tried to go on a strike, and the men who were sitting behind the saddles looked a little seasick, but they clung on. Two or three men failed to mount when the signal was given, and they had a scramble half way round the ring before they succeeded in getting a sent.

The young ladies who had seen these young men in a ballroom gigled a littlelas they saw them frantically chasing around the ring han attempt to catch on. These exercises were portor men to the property of the sent of the sen

The New York and Florida Special via Fennsylvania Railroad.

The Fennsylvania Railroad Company announces that the New York and Florida Special will make its managerial run of the seasen on Monday, the 10th last it will be composed of Fullman Vestibuted Drawing from Siesping Cara, Ulinig, Smeking, and Observation Carand will present more perfect accommedations than ever before. It will leave stations foot of Cortiands and Desbresses as at 8-30 A. Mondays, Wadnesdays, and Pridays, and run through to Acksanyulie and St. Augustins on quiet schedule. Reservations of space should be made well in advance. — As

OBITUARY.

Edward Baldwin Courtenay, Earl of Devon. whose death in London was announced by cable yesterday, was the third son of William Reginald Courtenay, Earl of Devon. By the death of William Reginald Courtenay and Hugh Courtenay he became the heir to his father's titles and estates. His mother was Lady Elizabeth Fortescue, daughter of the Earl of Fortescue. The late Earl was born on May 7, 1836. He was a member of Parliament for Exeter from 1864 to 1868 and for East Devon from 1868 to 1870. The name of Courte-nay and the title of the Earl of Devon were intreduced to the society of Philadelphia, Balti-more, Buffalo, and Newark in a curious manner. A distinguished-looking Englishman passed himself off as Courtenay in these cities and managed to get many dinners at the ex-pense of oredulous worshippers of England's nobility. He was last conspicuously before the public in November, 1887, when he imposed upon Courtlandt Parker and others at Newark. The pretender's real name was Clinton, and he was a son of a lodge keeper on one of the Earl of Devon's estates.

M. Leo Delibes, the Prench composer, died in Paris yesterday. Delibes was born in St. Ger-main-du-Val in 1896. He entered the Conser-Paris yesterday. Delibes was born in St. Germain-du-Vai in 1886. He entered the Conservatory as a pupil in 1848, under the protection of d'Ad. Adam. In 1853 he became the organist of the Church of St. John and St. Francis. He was at the same time employed in the orchestra of the Theatre Lyriques. His first effort as a composer was in 1855, when he wrote an operetta in one act entitled "Denx Base de Charbon." In 1857, a comic opera, entitled "Maitre Grifford." from his pen, obtained some success at the Theatre Lyrique. A number of light operas followed, and then, in 1866, the opera. La Fource." in three acts, his chief work was presented. The music of this was written in collaboration with M. Minkous, a Bussian composer. Bussequent compositions were. "Coppelia on la Fille aux Yeux d'email" and "Sylvia, ou la Nymphe de Disan." He married a daughter of Madam Denain, formerly an artiste of the Comedie Française.

Gen. Otto F. Marshall of Wheeler, Steuben county, who died a few days ago aged nearly 100, was the oldest ex-member of the Mew York Legislature, where he represented the Steuben district in 1847. He was born in Ziesar, Irussia. Aug. 14, 1791, and came with his parents to America in 1799. His father settled on a farm in Steuben county in 1810, which was inherited by his sop, who owned and occupied it until the day of his death. The deceased was made a Brigadier-General of State militia in 1825. He was prominent in the politics of half a century ago. He was one of the founders of the Steuben Agricultural Society, and never missed attending its annual fairs until last fall, when his falling eyesight prevented his attendance. His mind was as strong as ever up to the hour of his death.

The Rev, Jacob L. Cook, one of the oldest and best-known Methodist preschere of em-

Commodore C. C. Reed, U. S. N.; Admiral Braine. U. S. N.; Col. Loomis, L. Langdon, U. S. N.; Col. Loomis, L. Langdon, U. S. N.; Col. Colebridge, Col. Hugh O'Donohue, and many of the members of the First and Second Brigades. The most interested spectators, however, were the ladies, who were out in force. The balconies at both ends of the academy were filled with invited guests, and all the standing room was utilized.

Troop A's band, in showy uniforms, gave a short concert, and at 8 o'clock "Boots and Saddies" was sounded in the stables, It was "off stage," and no one heard it except the troopers, but everyone who knew a horse pistol from a sabre knew that it had been

and a married daughter.

Robest K. Davies, formerly of the firm of Robert K. Davies & Co. of 806 Broadway, died suddenly of apoplexy on Thursday evening at the Florence apartment house. Eighteenth street and Fourth avenue. Mr. Davies was born in this city in 1838. He was graduated from Yale College in 1861. He went into business with his father, John M. Davies, in the manufacturing of men's furnishing goods, and in 1876 became the head of the firm. A year ago Mr. Davies falled. He was a member of the Union, Kniekerbocker, and Manhattan Clubs, the New York Jockey Club, and the New York Yacht Club.

Lawis Landers, the oldest citizen of Lime-

Tork Yacht Club.

Lewis Landers, the oldest citizen of Limestone county. Tenn., died at the residence of his daughter in Shoalford Beat, in that State, yesterday afternoon. He was getting ready to celebrate his 99th birthday. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was with Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. In many respects he was a most remarkable man, always enjoying fine health, and until last year had raised a cron, doing all the work himself. Leat summer he gave up all land cultivation except a small tobacco patch, in the cultivation of which he was an expert. He died while sitting by the fire.

Mrs. Dr. Mary C. Nicker, Mrs. 1

setorial field. Balch were Liquits J. B. Bridge means that were Liquits J. B. Bridge means are colored in the war of 1812, and was a soldier means when the command mount' was given forty-four men swung on their horses with a precision that brought out the first round of applause. Hence were repetable to the state of the same of

Ebenezer Hodge of the firm of Hodge & Co., East Boston, marine boiler builders, died yesterday. He built some of the largest stand pipes in the country, including the highest one in existence, at Bay Shoro, L. I., 150 feet high. Mr. Hodge was born in Patersen, N. J., Dec. 25, 1830.

1830.

Mrs. Sally Cole died at West Dedham. Mass. vesterday, in her 94th year. She and her sister. Mrs. Hepzibah Everett of Dedham were the oldest living twins in the United States. Mrs. Cole had always lived in the village where she was born. she was born.

Harlow B. Jones, a well-known young business man of Cortland, N. Y., died of typhoid fever at Buenos Ayres, Bouth America, Nov. 29, aged 31. He had gone there as the representative of Cortland manufacturers. He was

unmarried.

Roswell Butler Taylor, father of S. M. Taylor, proprietor of the Ellenville Journal, died at his home in Perc, Mass, on Monday, aged 80 years. He belonged to an old Berkshire county family, and was a well-known farmer. unmarried.

80 years. He belonged to an old Berkshire county family, and was a well-known farmer. William W. Benedict, a son of Under Sheriff Cyrus Benedict of Newark, died yesterday of consumption. For a number of years he was a constable attached to the Essex County courts. He was 37 years old.

Simeon Van Deusen, for thirty years one of the most enterprising and successful merchants in Saratoga, died at his home there yesterday, aged 50 years. He leaves a wife and two children.

Capt. Zebade Harper, keeper of the Hoopers Stratts lighthouse for the past ten years, died suddenly yesterday of heart failure. He was alone at the time, the assistant keeper having gone ashore.

Dr. W. B. Maher is dead at Kingston, N. Y. aged 28. He was born in Illion, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore. He leaves a wife and one child. Reuben R. Babcock, long in business as a Reuben R. Baboock, long in business as a general merchant at Lee Centre, died on Wednesday, aged 75 years. He was a native of Dutchess county. His wife survives him. Ex Assemblyman Peter J. Grey of Newark, died at his home in that city yesterday, aged 49. He was a representative from the Eighth district in 1879 and 1880. district in 1872 and 1880.

Miss Annie F. Frost died of heart disease on Thursday at the home of her brother-in-law, lichard P. Merritt. 25 Grace court. Brooklyn, in her 58th year.

Mrs. Mills, the mother-in-law of the Hos. Clark F. Carr. the United States Minister to Denmark, died in Copenhagen vesterday.

Patrolman Patrick W. Devitt of the Oak street station died yesterday at his home. 169 Franklin street.

Stephen B. Gallagher, for many years Justice of the Feace in Rosendale, N.Y., died on Thursday.

To Pay Buck a Big Johnstown Loan. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 16.-On Tuesday next

E. J. McNeelts, representative from this city in the Legislature, will introduce a bill approprinting \$400,000 to reimburse William H. Kemble of Philadelphia for the money ad-Rembie of Philadel, his for the money advanced by him to Gov Essaver to defray expenses incurred by the State Board of Health in temoring the material detrimental to the public health which the flood of 1899 deposited in the Consmauch valley and other sections of the State. It is understood that the bill, which has been submitted to and approved by the Governor, will have the support of all except one or two of the members of the Legislature.

George Westinghouse's Affairs The reported troubles of the Westinghouse Flectric and Manufacturing Company were

Westinghouse was in and out of the com-pany's office all 'ay. He refused to see remorters. Mr. Houston, of Mr. Westing-house's counsel, said that the electric com-pany's preferred stock is being placed rap-idly. "Matters are progressing to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Westinghouse," he said, "and he has started for Pittsburgh already."

Morses, Carringes, "Re.

FLANDRAU&CO. STR. STA. STE BROOME ST. Fall and Winter Carriages OF THE BEST CLASS.

Fronghams, Landanis, Landaniettes, Omnibuses, E-Pass, Ecchaways, Vista, Vista, Vista, Vista, Vista, Vista, Vista, Vista, Dorby Phaetons, Runabouts, Nancy Buckboards, Photons, or Pastons,

SECOND-HAND

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FOR SALE-Handsome cross team (sobs), tray on

Land black, 15th bands; sound, kind denis in all

barness and under saddle; need to elevate the sale

for any united harness ad. Inquire for other contractions

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vate stable, I East Seth et., or owner, 1,000 5th av.

TAMMANY'S PRIMARIES.

othing Like a Stampeds from the Bash of the Counties and Warring Republican The primary elections held by Tammay Hall last night were the most successful ever

held by that organization. In nearly every district new retruits came in from rival organizations, and in some of the districts there were notable accessions to its ranks. The fight between the factions headed by Percy Bookwell and John Rellly prevented an election in the Fourteenth district, and this is perhaps the only district where Tammany did not gain some strength.

The ballots in the Nineteenth district, where Mayor Grant lives, were headed "Tammany and Victory," and in a few other districts a feeling of jubilation was expressed in tickets of bright colors.

There will be no change of leadership anywhere except perhaps in the Fourteenth. It was said that Patrick Keenan would only consent to join Tammany on condition that he would be made the leader of the Twelfth dis-trict, but Daniel Hanly's name still heads the list, while Mr. Keenan's name is half way to the bottom. But the names of forty-nine other men follow his, nearly all of whom were Keenan's lieutenants when he was a County Democrat and all of whom are now members of Tammany's General Committee. Among the names are Joseph E. Newburger, William Tait, and Meses Dinkelspiel. The name of William F. Grote has disappeared

from the list. The recruits in the First district are ex-Alderman Thomas Cleary, Joseph I. McKeon, John Murphy, Peter J. Kelly, and Patrick Mc-Conville. All of these men are very popular in the district. Although the desertions from the County Democracy here have been numerous, there would have been many more if t were not for the popularity of Michael O. Murphy, the leader of the Counties in the district.

The most notable recruit to Tammany in the Second district was Thomas P. Walsh, who

pears the name of J. H. Southworth in place of Frank. Tweed, and new names appear all through the list. This is proof enough that the Tammany organization here has grown wenderfully since John C. Sheehan assumed the leaderphip.

Unlike the other districts the recruits de not come from the County Democracy, but almest entirely from the warring hereafficant feetings of James A. Cowie and Frederick S. Globa Many of the new men are able fighters and familiar with the district politics, and fir. Sheehan has reasonable hopes of making the district a strong Democratic one.

Richard Orcker still heads the committee from the Eighteenth district, but James P. Reating, the social leader, appears on the ticket, and so there is not likely to be any change there.

Col. John R. Fellows has been elected a member of the General Committee of the Missienth district, Following his name are a number of others which were recently requently seen in the records of County Democracy events. The new men from this district will number about a score. Mayor Grant's name does not appear anywhere on the ticket flist name was also absent from the ticket of last year.

Among the General Committeemen of the Twenty-first district appear the names of E. V. Loew who was formerly Chairman of the County Democracy organization of the district, and Nelson J. Waterbury, Jr., whose father has always been reckoned as thor ough-going a County man as Charles A. Jackson. His descrition will be a surprise to many County men, who never thought that he would be anything but faithful to the end. There is not many many, and who have now come together again to fight under the old banner. The delegations to the ticker of Committee meets for organization as week frem next Friday, there will be a rousing old reunion among friends who were separated by descritions from Tammany, and who have now come together again to fight under the old banner. The delegations to the ticheral Committee will meet for organization in the various districts next Friday night.

Mrs. Urte Buys Hastings Block fer 8500,000. ASBURY PARK, Jan. 16 .- A large real estate

transaction was consummated to-day, when Mrs. Sarah E. Urle of Philadelphia purchased from Mrs. Matthew Baird, the widow of the millionaire locomotive manufacturer of that millionaire locomotive manufacturer of that city the property at Spring Lake Beach known as Hastings block. The price paid was \$500.000. Hastings block is one of the finest pieces of property on the entire coast. It consists of a full block of land, on which are a number of costly Queen Anne cottages and the two cottage hotels known as the Esser and the Sussex. Mrs. Baird erected the cottage hotels for Mrs. Urie, the purchaser of the property. Hastings square is one block north of the Monmouth House.

Gen. Devens's Will.

WORCESTER, Jan. 16.-The will of the late Gen. Charles Devens was filed at the Register of Probate's office this a termoon. It contains no public bequests, but directs that his body be buried at Mount Auburn by the side of his be buried at Mount Auburn by the size of his father, and that a suitable stone, similar to that of his father and mother, mark his grave. He leaves to the Mount Auburn Corporation such a sum of money as aball be accessary to place the lot at Mount Auburn, which came to his to bother and himself from their grandmother, where she and his grandfather its, under the perpetual care of the Corporation. His library and ether property are given to his relatives.

